WEST Search History

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DATE: Wednesday, February 09, 2005

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	DB=PGPB,USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L6	200112-21	0
☐	L5	(tumor suppressor | pVHL binding domain) with (pharmaceutical composition)	36
☐	L4	(tumor suppressor | pVHL binding domain) same (pharmaceutical composition)	79
☐	L3	(von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor|pVHL binding domain) same (pharmaceutical composition)	0
☐	L2	(Hippel Lindau tumor suppressor|pVHL binding domain) same (pharmaceutical composition)	0
☐	L1	(Hippel Lindau tumor suppressor|pVHL binding domain) with pharmaceutical composition	0

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 20 of 20 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20010047202 A1

L31: Entry 1 of 20 File: PGPB Nov 29, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010047202 A1
TITLE: BIOACTIVE ANEURYSM CLOSURE DEVICE ASSEMBLY AND KIT

Pre-Grant Publication Date:
20011129

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0053] Polynucleotide sequences useful in practice of the invention include DNA or RNA sequences having a therapeutic effect after being taken up by a cell. Examples of therapeutic polynucleotides include anti-sense DNA and RNA; DNA coding for an anti-sense RNA; or DNA coding for tRNA or rRNA to replace defective or deficient endogenous molecules. The polynucleotides of the invention can also code for therapeutic polypeptides. A polypeptide is understood to be any translation production of a polynucleotide regardless of size, and whether glycosylated or not. Therapeutic polypeptides include as a primary example, those polypeptides that can compensate for defective or deficient species in an animal, or those that act through toxic effects to limit or remove harmful cells from the body. In addition, the polypeptides or proteins that can be incorporated into the polymer coating 130, or whose DNA can be incorporated, include without limitation, proteins competent to induce angiogenesis, including factors such as, without limitation, acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, vascular endothelial growth factor (including VEGF-2, VEGF-3, VEGF-A, VEGF-B, VEGF-C) hif-1 and other molecules competent to induce an upstream or downstream effect of an angiogenic factor; epidermal growth factor, transforming growth factor .alpha. and .beta., platelet-derived endothelial growth factor, platelet-derived growth factor, tumor necrosis factor a, hepatocyte growth factor and insulin like growth factor; growth factors; cell cycle inhibitors including CDK inhibitors; thymidine kinase ("TK") and other agents useful for interfering with cell proliferation, including agents for treating malignancies; and combinations thereof. Still other useful factors, which can be provided as polypeptides or as DNA encoding these polypeptides, include monocyte chemoattractant protein ("MCP-1"), and the family of bone morphogenic proteins ("BMP's"). The known proteins include BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 (Vgr-1), BMP-7 (OP-1), BMP-8, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-12, BMP-13, BMP-14, BMP-15, and BMP-16. Currently preferred BMP's are any of BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 and BMP-7. These dimeric proteins can be provided as homodimers, heterodimers, or combinations thereof, alone or together with other molecules. Alternatively or, in addition, molecules capable of inducing an upstream or downstream effect of a BMP can be provided. Such molecules include any of the "hedgehog" proteins, or the DNA's encoding them.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20010034531 A1

L31: Entry 2 of 20 File: PGPB Oct 25, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010034531 A1
TITLE: Bioactive three loop coil

Pre-Grant Publication Date:
20011025

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0083] Polynucleotide sequences useful in practice of the invention include DNA or RNA sequences having a therapeutic effect after being taken up by a cell. Examples of therapeutic polynucleotides include anti-sense DNA and RNA; DNA coding for an endogenous molecules. The polynucleotides of the invention can also code for therapeutic polypeptides. A polypeptide is understood to be any translation production of a polynucleotides regardless of size, and whether glycosylate or not. Therapeutic polypeptides include as a primary example, those polypeptides that can compensate for defective or deficient species in an animal, or those that act through toxic effects to limit or remove harmful cells from the body. In addition, the polypeptides or proteins that can be incorporated into the polymer coating 130, or whose DNA can be incorporated, include without limitation, proteins competent to induce angiogenesis, including factors such as, without limitation, acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, vascular endothelial growth factor (including VEGF-2, VEGF-3, VEGF-A, VEGF-B, VEGF-C) hif-1 and other molecules competent to induce an upstream or downstream effect of an angiogenic factor; epidermal growth factor, transforming growth factor alpha and beta, platelet-derived endothelial growth factor, platelet-derived growth factor, tumor necrosis factor alpha, hepatocyte growth factor and insulin like growth factor; growth factors; cell cycle inhibitors including CDK inhibitors; thymidine kinase ("TK") and other agents useful for interfering with cell proliferation, including agents for treating malignacies; and combinations thereof. Still other useful factors, which can be provided as polypeptides or as DNA encoding these polypeptides, including monocyte chmoattractant protein ("MCP-1"), and the family of bone morphogenic proteins ("BMP's"). The known proteins include BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 (Vgr-1), BMP-7 (OP-1), BMP-8, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-12, BMP-13, BMP-14, BMP15, and BMP-16. Currently preferred BMP's are any of BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6, and BMP-7. These dimeric proteins can be provided as homodimers, heterodimers, or combinations thereof, alone or together with other molecules. Alternatively or, in addition, molecules capable of inducing an upstream or downstream effect of a BMP can be provided. Such molecules include any of the "hedgehog" proteins, or the DNA's encoding them.

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20010022988 A1

L31: Entry 3 of 20 File: PGPB Sep 20, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010022988 A1
TITLE: Device and method for protecting medical devices during a coating process

Pre-Grant Publication Date:
20010920

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0029] Polynucleotide sequences useful in practice of the invention include DNA or RNA sequences having a therapeutic effect after being taken up by a cell. Examples of therapeutic polynucleotides include anti-sense DNA and RNA; DNA coding for an anti-sense RNA; or DNA coding for tRNA or rRNA to replace defective or deficient endogenous molecules. The polynucleotides of the invention can also code for therapeutic proteins or polypeptides. A polypeptide is

understood to be any translation product of a polynucleotide regardless of size, and whether glycosylated or not. Therapeutic proteins and polypeptides include as a primary example, those proteins or polypeptides that can compensate for defective or deficient species in an animal, or those that act through toxic effects to limit or remove harmful cells from the body. In addition, the polypeptides or proteins that can be incorporated into the polymer coating, or whose DNA can be incorporated, include without limitation, angiogenic factors and other molecules competent to induce angiogenesis, including acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, vascular endothelial growth factor, hif-1, epidermal growth factor, transforming growth factor .alpha. and .beta., platelet-derived endothelial growth factor, platelet-derived growth factor, tumor necrosis factor .alpha., hepatocyte growth factor and insulin like growth factor; growth factors; cell cycle inhibitors including CDK inhibitors; anti-restenosis agents, including p15, p16, p18, p19, p21, p27, p53, p57, Rb, nFkB and E2F decoys, thymidine kinase ("TK") and combinations thereof and other agents useful for interfering with cell proliferation, including agents for treating malignancies; and combinations thereof. Still other useful factors, which can be provided as polypeptides or as DNA encoding these polypeptides, include monocyte chemoattractant protein ("MCP-1"), and the family BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 (Vgr-1), BMP-7 (OP-1), BMP-8, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-12, BMP-13, BMP-14, BMP-15, and BMP-16. Currently preferred BMPs are any of BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 and BMP-7. These dimeric proteins can be provided as homodimers, heterodimers, or combinations thereof, alone or together with other molecules. Alternatively, or in addition, molecules capable of inducing an upstream or downstream effect of a BMP can be provided. Such molecules include any of the "hedgehog" proteins, or the DNA's encoding them.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20010018186 A1

L31: Entry 4 of 20 File: PGPB Aug 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010018186 A1
TITLE: Method for molecular diagnosis of tumor angiogenesis and metastasis

Pre-Grant Publication Date:
20010830

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0033] A major advantage of the present invention is that the need to manually count blood vessels in a sample is eliminated (although it may still be accomplished). The expression of HIF-1 is a marker for hypoxia occurring in and near the tumor mass. Thus, HIF-1 may be used as an indication that the necrotic, hypoxic portion of the tumor has been obtained. If VEGF is also present, this would indicate that the tumor has "switched" to the angiogenic phenotype and that metastasis is possible. The presence of additional receptor tyrosine kinases involved in angiogenesis provides further information regarding the stage of angiogenesis reached by the tumor and potential targets for therapeutic treatments.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6331396 B1

L31: Entry 5 of 20 File: USPT Dec 18, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6331396 B1
TITLE: Arrays for identifying agents which mimic or inhibit the activity of interferons

DATE ISSUED (1):
20011218

Brief Summary Text (27):
The effect of the candidate agent on transcription is determined by measuring the relative amounts of the ISG transcripts that are present in the interferon treated cultures and the candidate agent-treated cultures as compared to the control cultures. Preferably, the relative amounts of IRG transcripts that are also present in the control culture, interferon-treated culture, and candidate agent-treated culture are also measured. Alternatively, the relative amounts of transcripts for a preselected subset of ISGs, or a preselected subset of IRGs or a single ISG such as for example, 2-5-A-synthetases, hypoxia inducible factor -1, scramblase, fas, BAK, PKR, RING4(TAP1), LMP7, MHC1, or a single IRG such as for example, bcr, PKD1, and COX17 are measured in the three cultures. The methods are especially useful for identifying therapeutic agents that are more potent than the known interferons and for identifyng therapeutic agents that do not have the same deleterious effects as the interferon which is used in the assay. The method is also useful for identifying IFN mimics that can be used in patients that fail IFN therapy due to anti-IFN antibody production in such patients.

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6319230 B1

L31: Entry 6 of 20 File: USPT Nov 20, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6319230 B1
TITLE: Lateral needle injection apparatus and method

DATE ISSUED (1):
20011120

Detailed Description Text (34):
Examples of polynucleotide sequences useful in practice of the invention include DNA or RNA sequences having a therapeutic effect after being taken up by a cell. Examples of therapeutic polynucleotides include anti-sense DNA and RNA; DNA coding for an anti-sense RNA; or DNA coding for tRNA or rRNA to replace defective or deficient endogenous molecules. The polynucleotides of the invention can also code for therapeutic proteins or polypeptides. A polypeptide is understood to be any translation product of a polynucleotide regardless of size, and whether glycosylated or not. Therapeutic proteins and polypeptides include as a primaly example, those proteins or polypeptides that can compensate for defective or deficient species in an animal, or those that act through toxic effects to limit or remove harmful cells from the body. In addition, the polypeptides or proteins useful in the present invention include, without limitation, angiogenic factors and other molecules competent to induce angiogenesis, including acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, vascular endothelial growth factor, hif-1, epidermal growth factor, transforming growth factor .alpha. and .beta., platelet-derived endothelial growth factor, platelet-derived growth factor, tumor necrosis factor .alpha., hepatocyte growth factor and insulin like growth factor; growth factors; cell cycle inhibitors including CDK inhibitors; anti-restenosis agents, including p15, p16, p18, p19, p21, p27, p53, p57, Rb, nFkB and E2F decoys, thymidine kinase ("TK") and combinations thereof and other agents useful for interfering with cell proliferation, including agents for treating malignancies; and combinations thereof. Still other useful factors, which can be provided as polypeptides or as

DNA encoding these polypeptides, include monocyte chemoattractant protein ("MCP-1"), and the family of bone morphogenic proteins ("BMP's"). The known proteins include BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 (Vgr-1), BMP-7 (OP-1), BMP-8, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-12, BMP-13, BMP-14, BMP-15, and BMP-16. Currently preferred BMP's are any of BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 and BMP-7. These dimeric proteins can be provided as homodimers, heterodimers, or combinations thereof, alone or together with other molecules. Alternatively or, in addition, molecules capable of inducing an upstream or downstream effect of a BMP can be provided. Such molecules include any of the "hedgehog" proteins, or the DNA's encoding them.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6306125 B1

L31: Entry 7 of 20 File: USPT Oct 23, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6306125 B1
TITLE: Angiogenic implant delivery system and method

DATE ISSUED (1):
20011023

Brief Summary Text (9):
Various growth factors have been used, including FGF-1 from strains of E. Coli (Cardio Vascular Genetic Engineering, Inc.), naked plasmid DNA encoding VEGF-165 (Human Genome Sciences, Inc.), adenovirus VEGF-121 (Gen Vec, Inc.), recombinant human VEGF-165 (Genentech, Inc.), human adenovirus-5 expressing human FGF-4 (Collateral Therapeutics, Inc.), bFGF incorporated into heparin-alginate microspheres, and hypoxiainducible factor (HIF-1) (Genzyme).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 8. Document ID: US 6274558 B1

L31: Entry 8 of 20 File: USPT Aug 14, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6274558 B1
TITLE: Method for treating cardiac malfunction

DATE ISSUED (1):
20010814

Brief Summary Text (12):
This invention further relates to the findings that HIF can be administered therapeutically to treat cardiac glycoside intoxication, edematous disorders and hypotension. Also, HIF can be used to develop specific therapies to prevent hypertension.

Detailed Description Text (10):
FIG. 1E shows that 1 unit/ml HIF causes a 37.+-.3% increase in ASM compared to control (FIG. 1D), with a decrease in beating frequency and no change in the position of MR. Therefore, 1 unit/ml is within the therapeutic range, but exhibits no toxic effects.

Detailed Description Text (13):
In addition to its use in treating cardiac malfunction, a pharmaceutical composition of HIF can be administered (e.g., enterally or parenterally) to treat patients with serious or life-threatening cardiac glycoside intoxication. Currently, cardiac glycoside intoxication is treated either generally by administering potassium or antiarrhythmic drugs to the patient, or specifically by administering antibody fragments to specific cardiac glycoside preparations. Patients with severe toxicity may be unresponsive to general methods of treatment. In addition, although treatment with antibody fragments does neutralize cardiac glycosides in circulation, the antibodies may not effect cardiac glycosides that are bound to cardiac tissue. Furthermore, because antibodies are proteins, they are administered intravenously and can cause allergic reactions.

Detailed Description Text (18):
HIF produced potent, reversible vasoconstriction of the vessels, and these responses were dose dependent. Vessels remained completely viable after exposure to HIF, documenting absence of toxic effects. Maximum vasoconstrictive responses were similar to those produced by the known vasoconstrictor substances used as standards. Hypotension, abnormally low blood pressure, can be caused by low cardiac output, inadequate vascular constriction, or both occurring simultaneously. Since HIF has been demonstrated to both increase the strength of cardiac cell contraction and promote blood vessel constriction, its administration in therapeutic amounts would be an effective treatment for hypotension.

Detailed Description Text (22):
In addition, by potently inhibiting the Na.sup.+, K.sup.+ -ATPase activity of renal tubular cells and thereby promoting sodium excretion, a pharmaceutical composition of HIF can be used as a natural diuretic, to promote excretion of excess salt and water by the kidneys in patients suffering from such common clinical conditions as congestive heart failure, cirrhosis of the liver, and nephrotic syndrome. Because of the specific inhibitory effect that HIF has on Na.sup.+, K.sup.+ -ATPase, diuretic therapy with HIF can be accomplished without the side effects (e.g., impotence, rashes, blood lipid abnormalities) which commonly occur with existing diuretic drugs.

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6265383 B1

L31: Entry 9 of 20 File: USPT Jul 24, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6265383 B1
TITLE: Treatment of ischemic cardiac malfunction

DATE ISSUED (1):
20010724

Brief Summary Text (14):
HIF slows heart rate in spontaneously beating cardiac myocytes, further reducing cardiac work and thereby diminishing oxygen requirement. The invention provides a single compound, HIF, which has the combined properties of producing a positive inotropic effect and enhancing coronary flow, and which can be used prophylactically and/or therapeutically to treat the identified conditions associated with heart failure.

Brief Summary Text (19):
The HIF of the present invention can be administered prophylactically to a host as a method of preventing the conditions described herein. Alternatively, HIF can be administered

therapeutically to a host as a method of treating an existing disease and/or condition in the host, and can result in amelioration or elimination of the disease and/or condition.

Brief Summary Text (22):
In a preferred embodiment, the HIF is formulated in accordance with routine procedures as a pharmaceutical composition adapted for intravenous administration to the mammalian host (e.g., a human). For example, HIF for intravenous administration can be a solution in sterile isotonic aqueous buffer. Where necessary, the HIF composition may also include a solubilizing agent and a local anesthetic to ease pain at the site of injection. Generally, the ingredients are supplied either separately or mixed together in unit dosage form, for example, as a dry lyophilized powder or water free concentrate in a hermetically sealed container such as an ampule or sachette indicating the quantity of active agent. Where the composition is administered by injection, an ampule of sterile water for injection or saline can be provided so that the ingredients may be mixed prior to administration. Thus, the invention also relates to the use of HIF in the manufacture of medicaments for the treatment and/or prevention of ischemic cardiac malfunction, coronary artery restenosis and/or stenosis of a coronary artery.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 10. Document ID: US 6263880 B1

L31: Entry 10 of 20 File: USPT Jul 24, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6263880 B1
TITLE: Method of enhancing blood flow in tissue

DATE ISSUED (1):
20010724

Brief Summary Text (7):
The direct application of growth factors into the myocardium is currently undergoing intensive early clinical investigation. Growth factors have been delivered (a) directly into the myocardium during coronary by-pass surgery or through a mini-thoracotomy, (b) intra-coronarally using a catheter, (c) intravenously via infusion, and (d) in laser TMR channels via syringe. Various growth factors have been used, including FGF-1 from strains of E. Coli (Cardio Vascular Genetic Engineering, Inc.), naked plasmid DNA encoding VEGF-165 (Human Genome Sciences, Inc.), adenovirus VEGF-121 (Gen Vec, Inc.), recombinant human VEGF-165 (Genentech, Inc.), human adenovirus-5 expressing human FGF-4 (Collateral Therapeutics, Inc.), bFGF incorporated into heparin-alginate microspheres, and hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1) (Genzyme).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 6231590 B1

L31: Entry 11 of 20 File: USPT May 15, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6231590 B1
TITLE: Bioactive coating for vaso-occlusive devices

DATE ISSUED (1):
20010515

Detailed Description Text (22):
Polynucleotide sequences useful in practice of the invention include DNA or RNA sequences having a therapeutic effect after being taken up by a cell. Examples of therapeutic polynucleotides include anti-sense DNA and RNA; DNA coding for an anti-sense RNA; or DNA coding for tRNA or rRNA to replace defective or deficient endogenous molecules. The polynucleotides of the invention can also code for therapeutic polypeptides. A polypeptide is understood to be any translation production of a polynucleotide regardless of size, and whether glycosylated or not. Therapeutic polypeptides include as a primary example, those polypeptides that can compensate for defective or deficient species in an animal, or those that act through toxic effects to limit or remove harmful cells from the body. In addition, the polypeptides or proteins that can be incorporated into the polymer coating 130, or whose DNA can be incorporated, include without limitation, proteins competent to induce angiogenesis, including factors such as, without limitation, acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, vascular endothelial growth factor (including VEGF-2, VEGF-3, VEGF-A, VEGF-B, VEGF-C) hif-1 and other molecules competent to induce an upstream or downstream effect of an angiogenic factor; epidermal growth factor, transforming growth factor .alpha. and .beta., platelet-derived endothelial growth factor, platelet-derived growth factor, tumor necrosis factor .alpha., hepatocyte growth factor and insulin like growth factor; growth factors; cell cycle inhibitors including CDK inhibitors; thymidine kinase ("TK") and other agents useful for interfering with cell proliferation, including agents for treating malignancies; and combinations thereof. Still other useful factors, which can be provided as polypeptides or as DNA encoding these polypeptides, include monocyte chemoattractant protein ("MCP-1"), and the family of bone morphogenic proteins ("BMP's"). The known proteins include BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 (Vgr-1), BMP-7 (OP-1), BMP-8, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-12, BMP-13, BMP-14, BMP-15, and BMP-16. Currently preferred BMP's are any of BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 and BMP-7. These dimeric proteins can be provided as homodimers, heterodimers, or combinations thereof, alone or together with other molecules. Alternatively or, in addition, molecules capable of inducing an upstream or downstream effect of a BMP can be provided. Such molecules include any of the "hedgehog" proteins, or the DNA's encoding them.

☐ 12. Document ID: US 6222018 B1

L31: Entry 12 of 20 File: USPT Apr 24, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6222018 B1
TITLE: Hypoxia inducible factor-1 and method of use

DATE ISSUED (1):
20010424

Brief Summary Text (10):
The invention provides methods for preventing and treating hypoxia-related disorders, including tissue damage resulting from hypoxia and reperfusion, by administering a therapeutically effective amount of HIF-1 protein. Also included in the invention is gene therapy by introducing into cells a nucleotide sequence encoding HIF-1. The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier admixed with a therapeutically effective amount of HIF-1 or nucleotide sequence encoding HIF-1.

Detailed Description Text (34):
The present invention also provides gene therapy for the treatment of hypoxia-related

disorders, which are improved or ameliorated by the HIF-1 polypeptide. Such therapy would achieve its therapeutic effect by introduction of the HIF-1.alpha. nucleotide, alone or in combination with HIF-1.beta. nucleotide, into cells exposed to hypoxic conditions. Delivery of HIF-1.alpha. nucleotide, alone or in combination with HIF-.beta. nucleotide, can be achieved using a recombinant expression vector such as a chimeric virus or a colloidal dispersion system. Especially preferred for therapeutic delivery of sequences is the use of targeted liposomes.

☐ 13. Document ID: US 6124131 A

L31: Entry 13 of 20 File: USPT Sep 26, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6124131 A
TITLE: Mutant hypoxia inducible factor-1 HIF-1

Abstract Text (1):
Substantially purified stable human hypoxia-inducible factor-1.alpha. (sHIF-1.alpha.) mutein is provided. Polynucleotides encoding stable human hypoxia-inducible factor-1.alpha. mutein are also provided. A method is provided for treating a hypoxia-related tissue damage in a subject by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a sHIF-1.alpha. mutein or a nucleotide sequence including an expression control sequence operatively linked to a polynucleotide encoding a stable hypoxia-inducible factor-1.alpha. mutein. Formulations are provided for the administration of stable human hypoxia inducible factor-1.alpha. (HIF-1.alpha.) polypeptide or a polynucleotide encoding stable human hypoxia inducible factor-1.alpha. (HIF-1.alpha.) to a patient having hypoxia-related tissue damage.

DATE ISSUED (1):
20000926

Brief Summary Text (17):
The invention also provides a formulation for administration of a polynucleotide encoding stable human hypoxia inducible factor-1.alpha. (HIF-1.alpha.) to a patient having hypoxia related tissue damage, including a therapeutically effective amount of a nucleic acid sequence comprising an expression control sequence operatively linked to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide having a sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, wherein amino acids 392 to 428 are deleted therefrom, amino acid 551 is changed from a serine to any other amino acid, and amino acid 552 is changed from a threonine to any other amino acid; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Detailed Description Text (59):
The present invention provides the introduction of polynucleotides encoding sHIF-1.alpha. for the treatment of hypoxia-related disorders, which are improved or ameliorated by expression of the HIF-1.alpha. polypeptide. Such therapy would achieve its therapeutic effect by introduction of the sHIF-1.alpha. polynucleotide into cells exposed to hypoxic conditions. HIF-1.alpha. is thus expressed in both the hypoxic and surrounding nonhypoxic tissues, such that it can dimerize with HIF-1.beta. (which is present in excess in hypoxic and nonhypoxic cells), and activate the transcription of downstream target genes. Examples of genes which can be activated by HIF-1 are vascular endothelial growth factor, glucose transporters, and glycolytic enzymes. These genes mediate important adaptive responses to hypoxia including angiogenesis and glycolysis.

☐ 14. Document ID: US 6020462 A

L31: Entry 14 of 20 File: USPT Feb 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6020462 A
TITLE: Nucleic acids encoding the hypoxia inducible factor-1

DATE ISSUED (1):
20000201

Brief Summary Text (10):
The invention provides methods for preventing and treating hypoxia-related disorders, including tissue damage resulting from hypoxia and reperfusion, by administering a therapeutically effective amount of HIF-1 protein. Also included in the invention is gene therapy by introducing into cells a nucleotide sequence encoding HIF-1. The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier admixed with a therapeutically effective amount of HIF-1 or nucleotide sequence encoding HIF-1.

Detailed Description Text (34):
The present invention also provides gene therapy for the treatment of hypoxia-related disorders, which are improved or ameliorated by the HIF-1 polypeptide. Such therapy would achieve its therapeutic effect by introduction of the HIF-1.alpha. nucleotide, alone or in combination with HIF-1.beta. nucleotide, into cells exposed to hypoxic conditions. Delivery of HIF-1.alpha. nucleotide, alone or in combination with HIF-.beta. nucleotide, can be achieved using a recombinant expression vector such as a chimeric virus or a colloidal dispersion system. Especially preferred for therapeutic delivery of sequences is the use of targeted liposomes.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 15. Document ID: US 5942385 A

L31: Entry 15 of 20 File: USPT Aug 24, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5942385 A
TITLE: Method for molecular diagnosis of tumor angiogenesis and metastasis

DATE ISSUED (1):
19990824

Detailed Description Text (14):
A major advantage of the present invention is that the need to manually count blood vessels in a sample is eliminated (although it may still be accomplished). The expression of HIF-1 is a marker for hypoxia occurring in and near the tumor mass. Thus, HIF-1 may be used as an indication that the necrotic, hypoxic portion of the tumor has been obtained. If VEGF is also present, this would indicate that the tumor has "switched" to the angiogenic phenotype and that metastasis is possible. The presence of additional receptor tyrosine kinases involved in angiogenesis provides further information regarding the stage of angiogenesis reached by the

tumor and potential targets for therapeutic treatments.

☐ 16. Document ID: US 5910484 A

L31: Entry 16 of 20 File: USPT Jun 8, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5910484 A
TITLE: Treatment of ischemic cardiac malfunction

DATE ISSUED (1):
19990608

Brief Summary Text (14):
HIF slows heart rate in spontaneously beating cardiac myocytes, further reducing cardiac work and thereby diminishing oxygen requirement. The invention provides a single compound, HIF, which has the combined properties of producing a positive inotropic effect and enhancing coronary flow, and which can be used prophylactically and/or therapeutically to treat the identified conditions associated with heart failure.

Detailed Description Text (5):
The HIF of the present invention can be administered prophylactically to a host as a method of preventing the conditions described herein. Alternatively, HIF can be administered therapeutically to a host as a method of treating an existing disease and/or condition in the host, and can result in amelioration or elimination of the disease and/or condition.

Detailed Description Text (8):
In a preferred embodiment, the HIF is formulated in accordance with routine procedures as a pharmaceutical composition adapted for intravenous administration to the mammalian host (e.g., a human). For example, HIF for intravenous administration can be a solution in sterile isotonic aqueous buffer. Where necessary, the HIF composition may also include a solubilizing agent and a local anesthetic to ease pain at the site of injection. Generally, the ingredients are supplied either separately or mixed together in unit dosage form, for example, as a dry lyophilized powder or water free concentrate in a hermetically sealed container such as an ampule or sachette indicating the quantity of active agent. Where the composition is administered by injection, an ampule of sterile water for injection or saline can be provided so that the ingredients may be mixed prior to administration. Thus, the invention also relates to the use of HIF in the manufacture of medicaments for the treatment and/or prevention of ischemic cardiac malfunction, coronary artery restenosis and/or stenosis of a coronary artery.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 17. Document ID: US 5882914 A

L31: Entry 17 of 20 File: USPT Mar 16, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5882914 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Nucleic acids encoding the hypoxia inducible factor-1

DATE ISSUED (1):
19990316

Brief Summary Text (10):
The invention provides methods for preventing and treating hypoxia-related disorders, including tissue damage resulting from hypoxia and reperfusion, by administering a therapeutically effective amount of HIF-1 protein. Also included in the invention is gene therapy by introducing into cells a nucleotide sequence encoding HIF-1. The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier admixed with a therapeutically effective amount of HIF-1 or nucleotide sequence encoding HIF-1.

Detailed Description Text (34):
The present invention also provides gene therapy for the treatment of hypoxia-related disorders, which are improved or ameliorated by the HIF-1 polypeptide. Such therapy would achieve its therapeutic effect by introduction of the HIF-1.alpha. nucleotide, alone or in combination with HIF-1.beta. nucleotide, into cells exposed to hypoxic conditions. Delivery of HIF-1.alpha. nucleotide, alone or in combination with HIF-.beta. nucleotide, can be achieved using a recombinant expression vector such as a chimeric virus or a colloidal dispersion system. Especially preferred for therapeutic delivery of sequences is the use of targeted liposomes.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 18. Document ID: US 5734575 A

L31: Entry 18 of 20 File: USPT Mar 31, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5734575 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for detecting high-impedance faults in electrical power systems

DATE ISSUED (1):
19980331

Brief Summary Text (7):
A problem constantly plaguing the electrical power industry is finding an effective way to differentiate between a high-Z fault (HIF) condition and similar effects caused by changes in the loads attached to the distribution network. In addition to load switching events, power factor correcting capacitor banks are frequently switched on and off the network and transformer taps are automatically changed to keep the network voltage constant. Both of these events also create conditions on the network which may appear similar to an HIF condition. Any effective system for detecting HIFs must be able to distinguish fault conditions from normal load switching events. A system which ignores legitimate HIF conditions risks the aforementioned dangers while a system which falsely trips in response to normal load switching events can wrack havoc with consumers relying on uninterrupted electrical service. Interruption of electrical service to certain manufacturing processes, for example, may destroy work-in-process and result in large expense to the manufacturer. An interruption of medical apparatus can also be inconvenient at best, and disastrous at worst.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 19. Document ID: US 5716937 A

L31: Entry 19 of 20 File: USPT Feb 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5716937 A
TITLE: Method for treating cardiac malfunction

DATE ISSUED (1):
19980210

Brief Summary Text (12):
This invention further relates to the findings that HIF can be administered therapeutically to treat cardiac glycoside intoxication, edematous disorders and hypotension. Also, HIF can be used to develop specific therapies to prevent hypertension.

Detailed Description Text (10):
FIG. 1E shows that 1 unit/ml HIF causes a 37.+-.3% increase in ASM compared to control (FIG. 1D), with a decrease in beating frequency and no change in the position of MR. Therefore, 1 unit/ml is within the therapeutic range, but exhibits no toxic effects.

Detailed Description Text (13):
In addition to its use in treating cardiac malfunction, a pharmaceutical composition of HIF can be administered (e.g., enterally or parenterally) to treat patients with serious or life-threatening cardiac glycoside intoxication. Currently, cardiac glycoside intoxication is treated either generally by administering potassium or antiarrhythmic drugs to the patient, or specifically by administering antibody fragments to specific cardiac glycoside preparations. Patients with severe toxicity may be unresponsive to general methods of treatment. In addition, although treatment with antibody fragments does neutralize cardiac glycosides in circulation, the antibodies may not effect cardiac glycosides that are bound to cardiac tissue. Furthermore, because antibodies are proteins, they are administered intravenously and can cause allergic reactions.

Detailed Description Text (18):
HIF produced potent, reversible vasoconstriction of the vessels, and these responses were dose dependent. Vessels remained completely viable after exposure to HIF, documenting absence of toxic effects. Maximum vasoconstrictive responses were similar to those produced by the known vasoconstrictor substances used as standards. Hypotension, abnormally low blood pressure, can be caused by low cardiac output, inadequate vascular constriction, or both occurring simultaneously. Since HIF has been demonstrated to both increase the strength of cardiac cell contraction and promote blood vessel constriction, its administration in therapeutic amounts would be an effective treatment for hypotension.

Detailed Description Text (22):
In addition, by potently inhibiting the Na.sup.+, K.sup.+ -ATPase activity of renal tubular cells and thereby promoting sodium excretion, a pharmaceutical composition of HIF can be used as a natural diuretic, to promote excretion of excess salt and water by the kidneys in patients suffering from such common clinical conditions as congestive heart failure, cirrhosis of the liver, and nephrotic syndrome. Because of the specific inhibitory effect that HIF has on Na.sup.+, K.sup.+ -ATPase, diuretic therapy with HIF can be accomplished without the side effects (e.g., impotence, rashes, blood lipid abnormalities) which commonly occur with existing diuretic drugs.

☐ 20. Document ID: US 5537327 A

L31: Entry 20 of 20 File: USPT Jul 16, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5537327 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for detecting high-impedance faults in electrical power systems

DATE ISSUED (1):
19960716

Brief Summary Text (7):
A problem constantly plaguing the electrical power industry is finding an effective way to differentiate between a high-Z fault (HIF) condition and similar effects caused by changes in the loads attached to the distribution network. In addition to load switching events, power factor correcting capacitor banks are frequently switched on and off the network and transformer taps are automatically changed to keep the network voltage constant. Both of these events also create conditions on the network which may appear similar to an HIF condition. Any effective system for detecting HIFs must be able to distinguish fault conditions from normal load switching events. A system which ignores legitimate HIF conditions risks the aforementioned dangers while a system which falsely trips in response to normal load switching events can wrack havoc with consumers relying on uninterrupted electrical service. Interruption of electrical service to certain manufacturing processes, for example, may destroy work-in-process and result in large expense to the manufacturer. An interruption of medical apparatus can also be inconvenient at best, and disastrous at worst.

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☐	L28	20011221	0
☐	L27	(von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor |VHL) same (E3 ubiquitin ligase) and (pharmaceutical |therapeutic$ | medication|medical)	12
☐	L26	20011221	0
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☐	L23	(von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor |VHL) same E3 ubiquitin ligase same complex	12
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☐	L15	(von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor| pVHL binding domain)	5
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☐	L12	L10 same (pharmaceutical |therapeutic$ composition)	0
☐	L11	L10 same (pharmaceutical composition)	0
☐	L10	(von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor| pVHL binding domain)	39
☐	L9	20011221	11
☐	L8	200312-21	0
☐	L7	200312-21	0
☐	L6	200112-21	0
☐	L5	(tumor suppressor | pVHL binding domain) with (pharmaceutical composition)	36

☐	L4	(tumor suppressor | pVHL binding domain) same (pharmaceutical composition)	79
☐	L3	(von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor|pVHL binding domain) same (pharmaceutical composition)	0
☐	L2	(Hippel Lindau tumor suppressor|pVHL binding domain) same (pharmaceutical composition)	0
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PMID: 15711475 [PubMed - in process]

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J Cell Biochem. 2005 Feb 4; [Epub ahead of print]
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L13           83 S HYPOXIA INDUCIBLE FACTOR 1ALPHA
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L15         1351 S  HIF()(1ALPHA OR 1 ALPHA)
L16         1466 S L12-L15
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PI	WO 2003057820	A2	20030717	WO 2002-US31699	20021004 <--
	WO 2003057820	A3	20031204		

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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	US 2004214777	A1	20041028	US 2001-32361	20011221 <--
PRAI	US 2001-32361	A	20011221 <--		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2003057820	ICM	C12N
US 2004214777	ECLA	C07K014/47A1; C07K014/52 <--

OS MARPAT 139:122741
AB The invention provides peptide inhibitors that inhibit ubiquitination of **hypoxia-inducible factor 1 alpha** (**HIP 1α**) and thereby activate transcription of erythropoietin (EPO), **vascular endothelial growth factor** (**VEGF**), and certain glycolytic enzymes. The invention further provides formulations containing the present peptides and methods of using the present peptides for therapeutic purposes. Such therapeutic purposes include stimulating angiogenesis in injured tissues such as chronic wounds, heart

tissues injured by ischemia or heart attack, and neural tissues injured by stroke.

ST peptide stimulant **VEGF** angiogenesis hypoxia

IT Heart, disease
(attack; peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT Drug delivery systems
(carriers; peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT Medical goods
(dressings; peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants; peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT Human
Hypoxia, animal
Ischemia
Mammalia
(peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT Angiogenic factors
Peptides, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT Brain, disease
(stroke; peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT Drug delivery systems
(sustained-release; peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT **127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(activators of; peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT **462630-60-0 560085-65-6 561346-13-2**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT 561118-44-3 561118-45-4
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed protein sequence; peptide activators of **VEGF**)

IT 561108-82-5
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(unclaimed protein sequence; peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

IT **127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(activators of; peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

RN 127464-60-2 HCAPLUS

CN Vascular endothelial growth factor (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

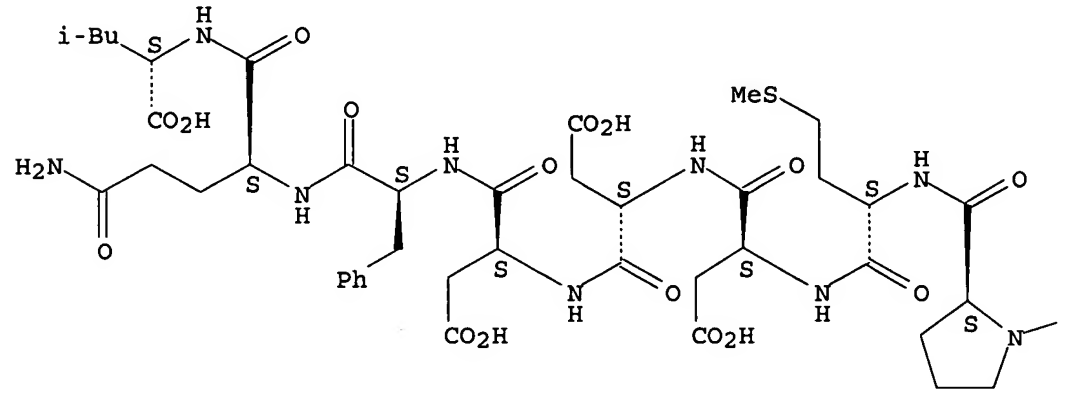
IT **462630-60-0 560085-65-6 561346-13-2**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(peptide activators of **VEGF** for stimulation of angiogenesis)

RN 462630-60-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Leucine, L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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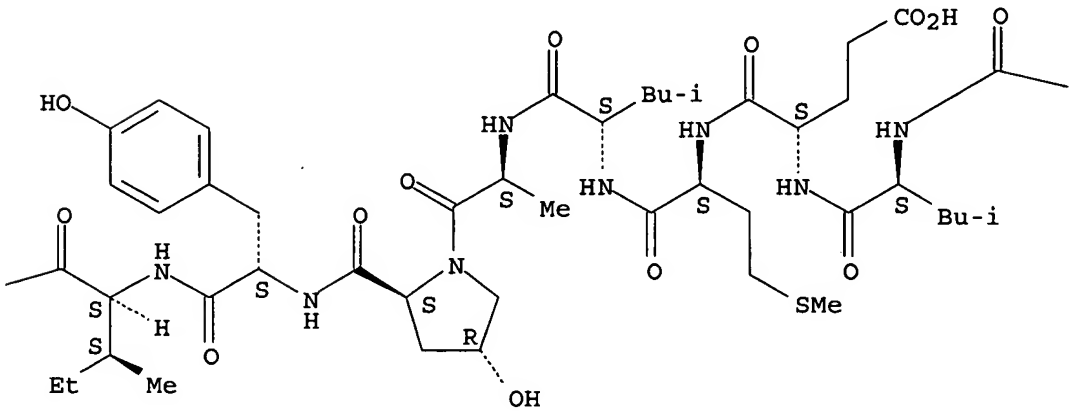

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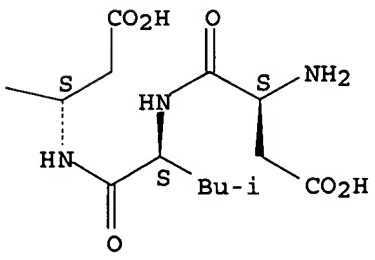
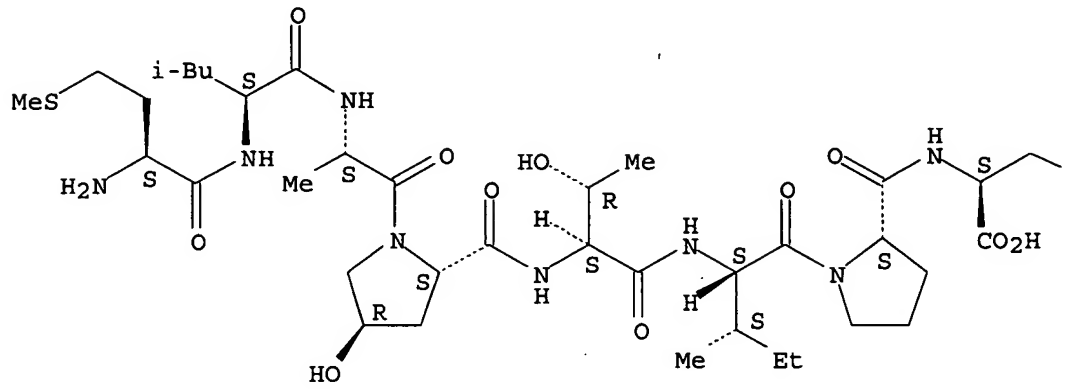


RN 560085-65-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Methionine, L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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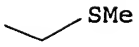

RN 561346-13-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:736425 HCAPLUS
DN 137:275008
ED Entered STN: 27 Sep 2002
TI Identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans
IN Maxwell, Patrick Henry; Pugh, Christopher William; Ratcliffe, Peter John; Schofield, Christopher Joseph
PA Isis Innovation Limited, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 256 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12Q001-00
CC 7-2 (Enzymes)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3, 12, 13, 63
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI	WO 2002074981	A2	20020926	WO 2002-GB1381	20020321
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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	JP 2004524848	T2	20040819	JP 2002-574370	20020321
	US 2004146964	A1	20040729	US 2004-472595	20040120
PRAI	GB 2001-7123	A	20010321		
	GB 2001-18952	A	20010802		
	WO 2002-GB1381	W	20020321		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2002074981	ICM	C12Q001-00
JP 2004524848	FTERM	4B024/AA01; 4B024/AA11; 4B024/BA08; 4B024/CA02; 4B024/DA02; 4B024/HA11; 4B024/HA17; 4B050/CC03; 4B050/DD11; 4B050/LL01; 4B063/QA18; 4B063/QQ22; 4B063/QQ79; 4B063/QR02; 4B063/QR48; 4C084/AA02; 4C084/AA06; 4C084/AA07; 4C084/AA13; 4C084/BA01; 4C084/BA22; 4C084/BA44; 4C084/CA53; 4C084/DC28; 4C084/DC32; 4C084/ZA422; 4C084/ZA542; 4C084/ZA892; 4C084/ZB082; 4C084/ZB112; 4C084/ZB262; 4C084/ZC202; 4C085/AA13; 4C085/AA14; 4C085/BB11; 4C085/BB22; 4C085/DD63; 4C085/DD88; 4C086/AA01; 4C086/EA16; 4C086/MA01; 4C086/MA04; 4C086/ZA42; 4C086/ZA54; 4C086/ZA89; 4C086/ZB08; 4C086/ZB11; 4C086/ZB26; 4C086/ZC20; 4H045/AA10; 4H045/AA11; 4H045/AA30; 4H045/BA17; 4H045/CA40; 4H045/DA75; 4H045/EA20; 4H045/EA50; 4H045/FA74
US 2004146964	ECLA	C07K014/47A1; C12N009/02L; C12Q001/26

OS MARPAT 137:275008

AB The present invention relates to a novel class of specific prolyl-hydroxylases which act on hypoxia-inducible factor alpha (HIF-α) and which are involved in the regulation of the cellular turnover of HIF (HIF hydroxylase). The interaction between HIF-α and von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor protein (VHL) is controlled by hydroxylation of critical proline residues in HIF-α which is mediated by HIF-hydroxylases, which include the Caenorhabditis elegans EGL-9 and human PHDL 1-3. The cDNA sequences and the encoded amino acid sequences of C. elegans EGL-9 and human PHDL 1-3 are disclosed. The polypeptides of the invention have in particular prolyl hydroxylase activity. An assay method monitors the interaction of the HIF hydroxylase with a substrate. Modulators of HIF hydroxylase are provided for use in the treatment of a condition associated with increased or decreased HIF levels or activity or for the treatment of a condition where it is desirable to modulate HIF levels or activity.

ST HIF prolyl hydroxylase detn cDNA sequence human Caenorhabditis therapeutic

IT Transcription factors
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HIF-1 (**hypoxia-inducible factor**

1), α subunit; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Transcription factors
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HIF-2 (hypoxia-inducible factor 2), α subunit; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT RNA
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(RNAi; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Proteins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(VHL (von Hippel-Lindau); identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Transplant and Transplantation
(allotransplant; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(anti-HIF prolyl hydroxylase; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Transplant and Transplantation
(auto-; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Hydroxylation
(enzymic; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fragments, anti-HIF prolyl hydroxylase; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Anti-ischemic agents
Antitumor agents
Caenorhabditis elegans
Drug screening
Drugs
Gene therapy
Human
Immunotherapy
Molecular cloning
Post-translational processing
Protein sequences
Wound healing promoters
cDNA sequences
(identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Antisense oligonucleotides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Reporter gene
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in HIF hydroxylase assay; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Angiogenesis
(peptide blockade of HIF-α degradation effect on; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Hypertension
Inflammation
Ischemia
Neoplasm
(treatment of; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT Transplant and Transplantation
(xenotransplant; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 89464-63-1
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HIF hydroxylase inhibitor; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 65443-94-9P 462630-61-1P 462630-65-5P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(HIF hydroxylase modulator; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 65134-66-9P 112093-07-9P 462630-62-2P 462630-63-3P 462630-64-4P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(HIF hydroxylase modulator; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 463998-71-2
RL: PRP (Properties)
(Unclaimed; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 462178-30-9DP, subfragments are claimed 462178-30-9P 462178-31-0DP, subfragments are claimed 462178-31-0P 463995-48-4DP, subfragments are claimed 463995-49-5DP, subfragments are claimed
RL: ANT (Analyte); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 345967-15-9P, HIF prolyl hydroxylase
RL: ANT (Analyte); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU

(Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 110-15-6, Butanedioic acid, biological studies 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, biological studies 328-50-7
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT **462630-60-0D**, variants are claimed
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 242447-85-4, GenBank AF178536 343560-08-7, GenBank AJ310543 343560-10-1, GenBank AJ310545
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 9028-06-2
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MSC (Miscellaneous); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitor; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 292545-23-4, GenBank AK025273 304630-95-3, GenBank AF229245 463995-44-0D, subfragments are claimed 463995-45-1D, subfragments are claimed 463995-46-2D, subfragments are claimed 463995-47-3D, subfragments are claimed
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 147-85-3, L-Proline, biological studies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(of substrate; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 590-92-1, 3-Bromopropionic acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation of HIF hydroxylase modulator; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 56-41-7, L-Alanine, reactions 338-69-2, D-Alanine 1118-89-4, Diethyl-L-glutamate hydrochloride 5781-53-3, Methyl oxalyl chloride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of HIF hydroxylase modulator; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 463998-63-2 463998-89-2
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 463998-64-3 463998-65-4 463998-66-5 463998-67-6 463998-68-7
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463998-85-8 463998-86-9 463998-87-0 463998-88-1
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed protein sequence; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT 309274-80-4 462104-75-2 463932-73-2 463932-74-3 463932-75-4
463932-76-5 463932-77-6 463932-78-7
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

IT **462630-60-0D**, variants are claimed
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)

RN 462630-60-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Leucine, L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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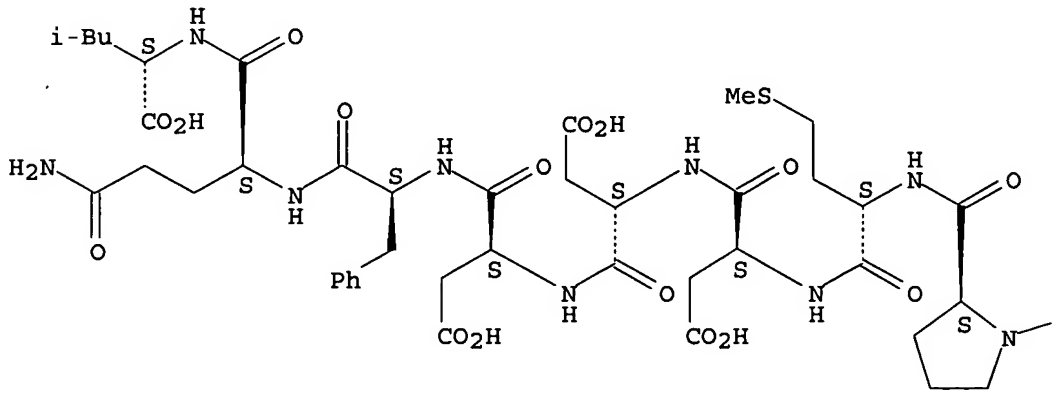

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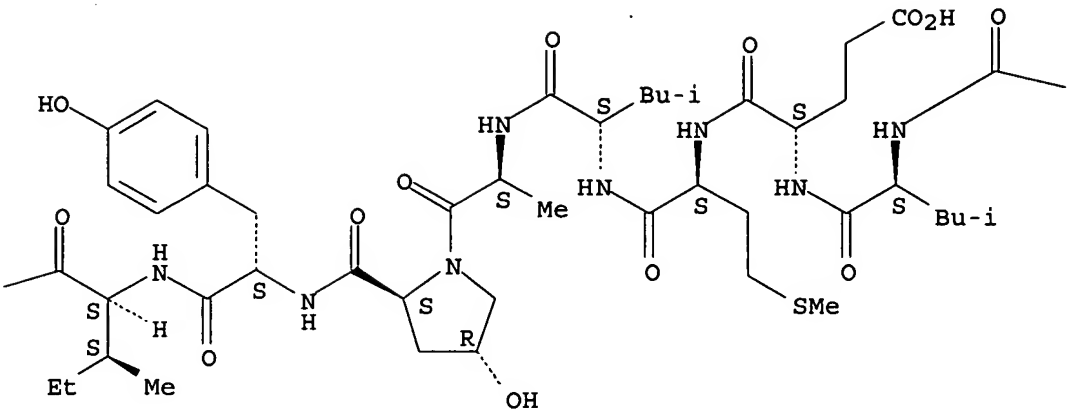

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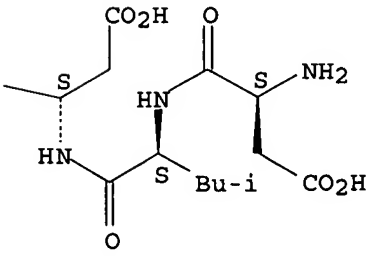

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HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2005028237
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>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<
>>> enter this cluster. <<<
>>> <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

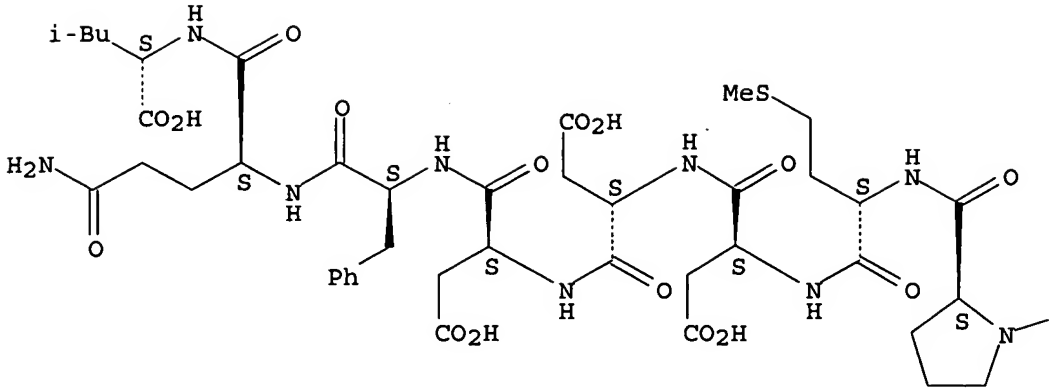
=> d l33 bib abs hitstr tot

L33 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:274275 USPATFULL
TI Peptide activators of VEGF
IN McGrath, Kevin, Alpharetta, GA, UNITED STATES
PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004214777 A1 20041028
AI US 2001-32361 A1 20011221 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG, WOESSNER & KLUTH, P.A., P.O. BOX 2938, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402
CLMN Number of Claims: 42
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1627
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides peptide inhibitors that inhibit ubiquitination of hypoxia inducible factor 1 alpha (HIP 1-α) and thereby activate transcription of erythropoietin (EPO), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), and certain glycolytic enzymes. The invention further provides formulations containing the present peptides and methods of using the present peptides for therapeutic purposes. Such therapeutic purposes include stimulating angiogenesis in injured tissues such as chronic wounds, heart tissues injured by ischemia or heart attack, and neural tissues injured by stroke.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **462630-60-0 560085-65-6 561346-13-2**
(peptide activators of VEGF for stimulation of angiogenesis)
RN 462630-60-0 USPATFULL
CN L-Leucine, L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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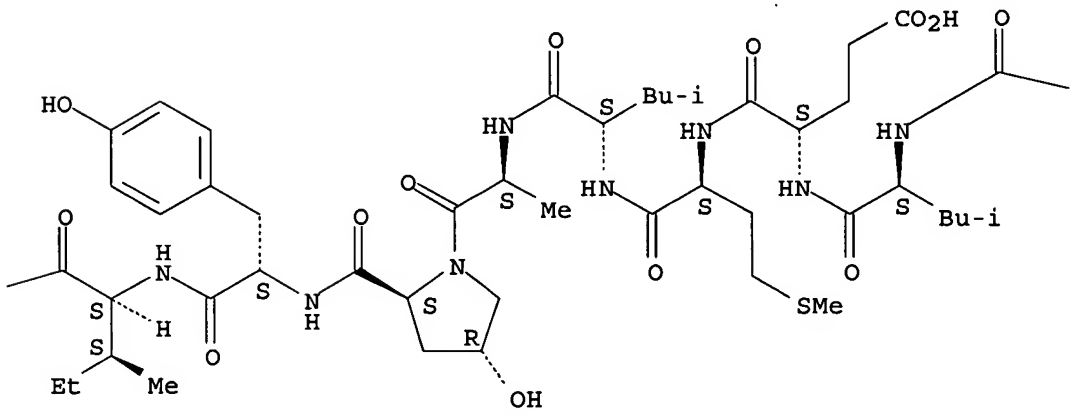

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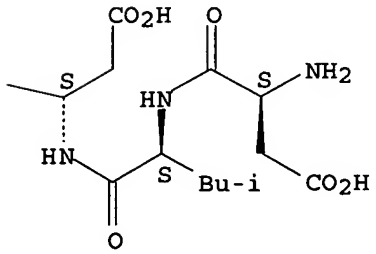
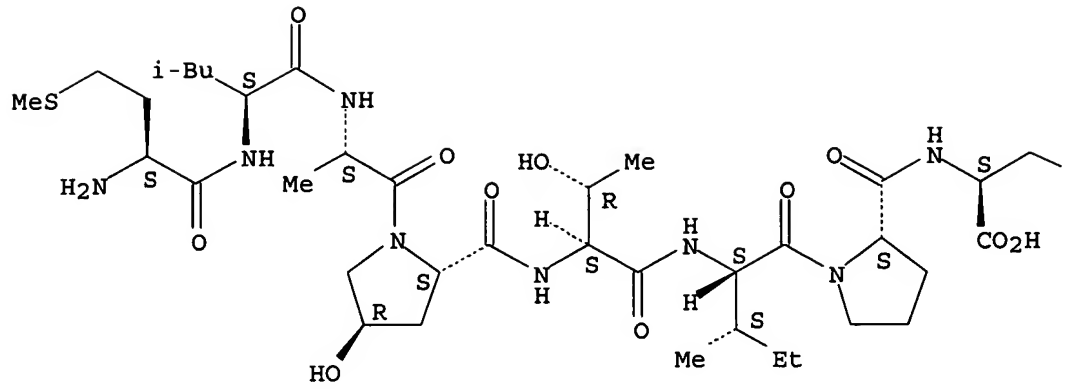


RN 560085-65-6 USPATFULL
CN L-Methionine, L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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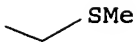


RN 561346-13-2 USPATFULL
CN L-Leucine, L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE

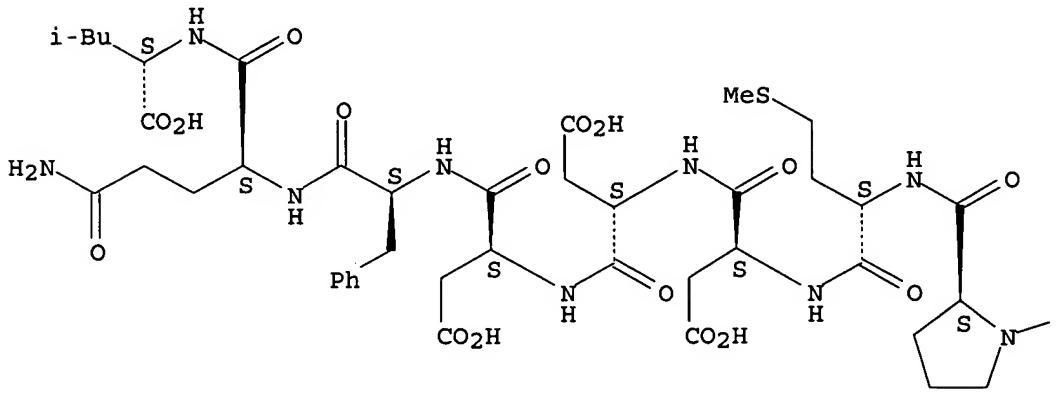
L33 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:190194 USPATFULL
TI Assays, methods and means
IN Maxwell, Patrick Henry, Oxford, UNITED KINGDOM
Pugh, Christopher William, Oxford, UNITED KINGDOM
Ratcliffe, Peter John, Oxford, UNITED KINGDOM
Schofield, Christopher Joseph, Oxford, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 2004146964 A1 20040729
AI US 2004-472595 A1 20040120 (10)
WO 2002-GB1381 20020321
PRAI GB 2001-7123 20010321
GB 2001-18952 20010802
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Hamilton Brook, Smith & Reynolds, 530 Virginia Road, PO Box 9133, Concord, MA, 01742-9133
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 23 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7571
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A novel class of hydroxylases is described having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 and 8, and variants and fragments thereof having HIF hydroxylation activity. The polypeptides of the invention have in particular prolyl hydroxylase activity. An assay method monitors

the interaction of the HIF hydroxylase with a substrate. Modulators of HIF hydroxylase are provided for use in the treatment of a condition associated with increased or decreased HIF levels or activity or for the treatment of a condition where it is desirable to modulate HIF levels or activity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **462630-60-0D**, variants are claimed
(identification, assay method, characterization, modulators and therapeutic use of HIF prolyl hydroxylase from human and C. elegans)
RN 462630-60-0 USPATFULL
CN L-Leucine, L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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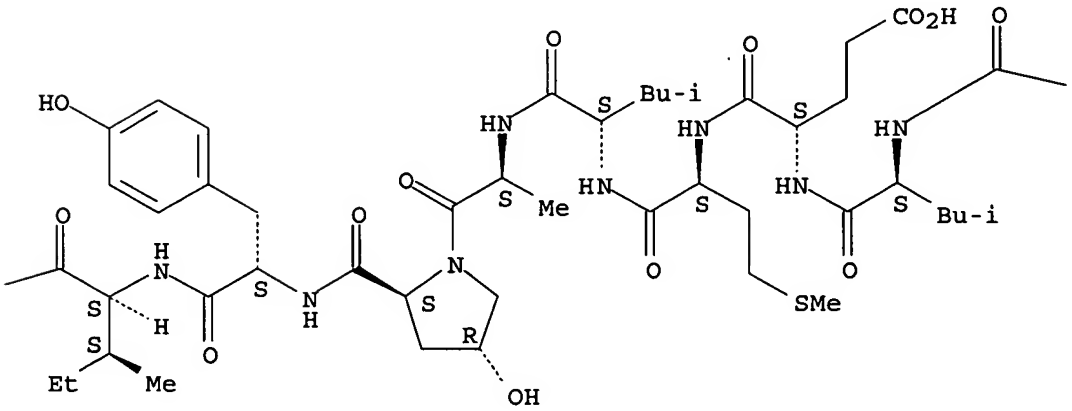

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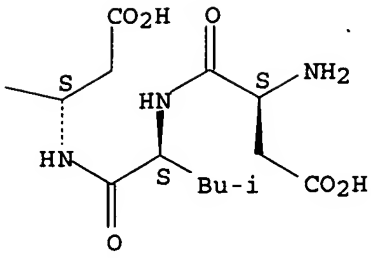

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    7 FEB 2005  HIGHEST RN 827299-31-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   7 FEB 2005  HIGHEST RN 827299-31-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 21, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

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L36  ANSWER 1 OF 3  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN   561346-13-2  REGISTRY
CN   L-Leucine, L-tyrosylglycyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-arginyl-L-
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     α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-
     (4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-
     α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-
     glutaminyl- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   1: PN: WO03057820 SEQID: 7 claimed protein
FS   PROTEIN SEQUENCE
SQL  30
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PATENT ANNOTATIONS (PNTE):
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SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL
DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 139:122741

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 560085-65-6 REGISTRY
CN L-Methionine, L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH
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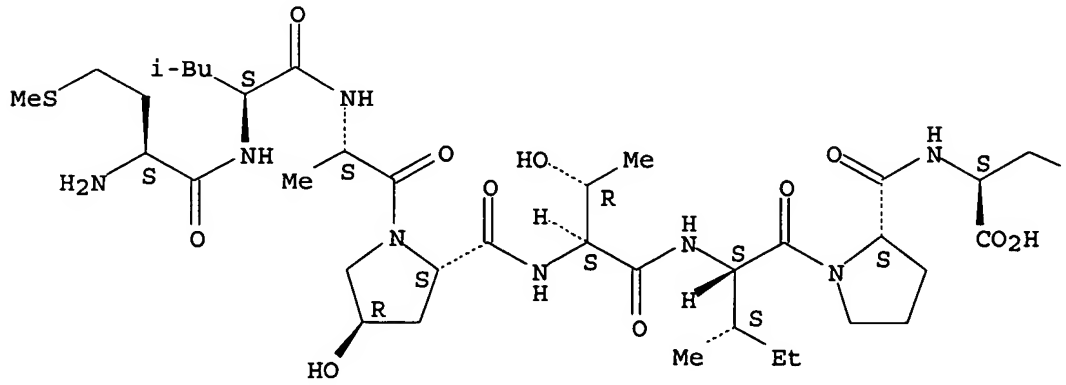
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL
DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

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REFERENCE 1: ~~139~~:122741

L36 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **462630-60-0** REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine, L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-leucyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-(4R)-4-hydroxy-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-methionyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH
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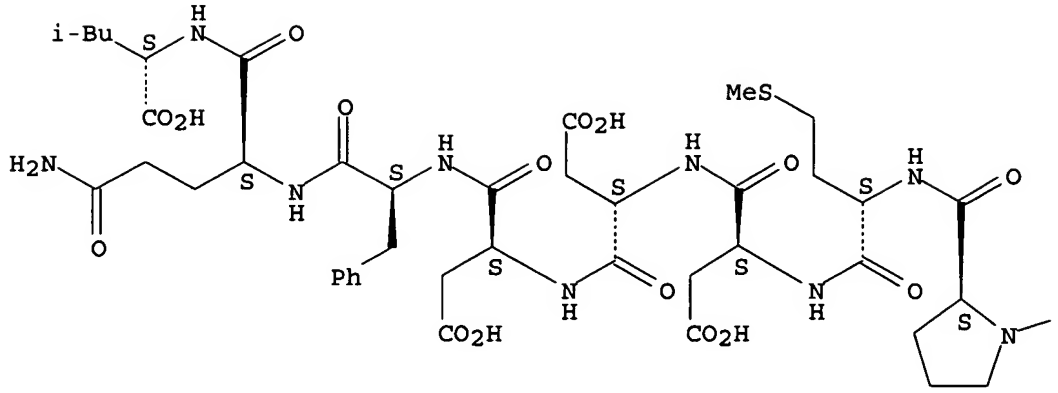
MF C101 H152 N20 O35 S2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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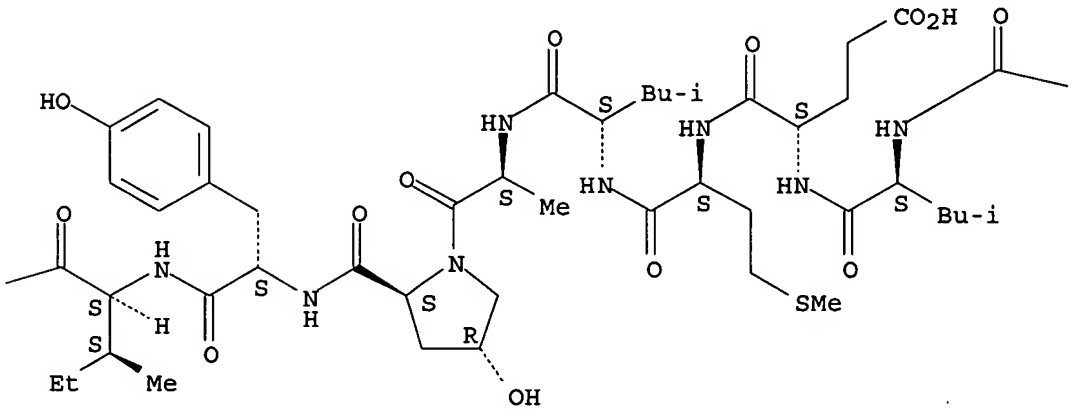

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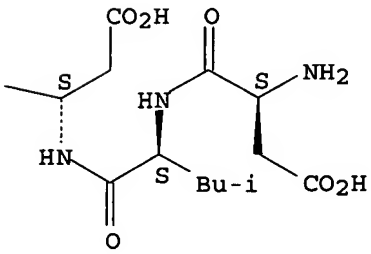

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2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 139:122741

REFERENCE 2: 137:275008

=> d ide can 17

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **127464-60-2** REGISTRY
CN Vascular endothelial growth factor (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Animal growth regulator, VEGF
CN Animal growth regulators, glioma-derived vascular endothelial growth factors
CN Animal growth regulators, VEGF
CN Animal growth regulators, VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor)
CN Cytokines, vascular permeability factor
CN Folliculo-stellate-derived growth factors
CN FSdGF pituitary hormones
CN Glioma-derived vascular endothelial growth factors
CN Pituitary hormones, folliculo-stellate-derived growth factors
CN Vascular permeability factor
CN Vasculotropin
MF Unspecified
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, CHEMCATS, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IPA, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Preprint
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
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RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
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REFERENCE 2: 142:120391

REFERENCE 3: 142:114054

REFERENCE 4: 142:112454

REFERENCE 5: 142:112108

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